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LIBERIA.

THE following appeal, coming as it does from one of the most esteemed philanthropists, as well as one of the most eminent scholars, in our country, we hope will not be in vain.

On receiving the first intimation of the new plan of the British for extending their trade and jurisdiction in Western Africa, we were struck with the importance of securing to the American Colonization Society those parts of the Liberian coast lying between our settlements; and immediately on receiving Mr. Buxton's work, in which the British policy in relation to Africa was fully developed, we presented our views to the public. We have continued to press this subject upon their attention, and earnestly to solicit the means of purchasing the desired territory. The responsibility of failing to secure this object, so essential to the future prosperity of our Liberia Colonies, must rest upon those who neglect to improve the present crisis. We hope that it is not now too late to secure the object of our solicitude, and that means will be furnished for its speedy accomplishment. We feel greatly indebted to the writer of the following article, for thus coming to our aid, and trust soon to reap the fruits of his effort. In order to acquire the control of the territory intervening between our settlements, it is only necessary to purchase the commanding points on the coast, about the entrances of rivers, &c.

TO THE FRIENDS OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Our object in this address, is not to enter into any discussion of the general principles of Colonization, or to attempt any vindication of the plans and proceedings of the American Colonization Society. Enough has probably been spoken and written on this subject. The enemies of the Society are too far committed against it, and too much blinded by prejudice, to be profited by the most cogent arguments, or even to be capable of yielding assent to the best authenticated facts; and the friends of this enterprise are in no need of new arguments to convince them of the wisdom, benevolence, and grandeur of the Colonization scheme. No enter-

prise has been proposed, for centuries, which more deserves the cordial approbation and energetic co-operation of the Christian philanthropist. It involves deeply the vital interests of two continents. And it is a scheme of that kind, that even its contemplation and design has a tendency to enlarge and elevate the mind; and its achievement would be a new era in the history of the world. And so exempt is it from any mixture of evil, either in conception or execution, that even an utter failure would leave things in a condition no worse than they were before. But it is too late to speak of a failure; the most formidable obstacles have already been overcome. A success, unprecedented in the annals of Colonization, has attended the benevolent efforts of a Society which has possessed no other resources than the voluntary contributions of the friends of the cause. Twenty-five years ago, when Dr. FINLEY first mentioned the subject, we were struck with the grandeur of the scheme, and the manifold important interests embraced in it; and the only objection which we could conceive against it was its apparent impracticability. If then we could have foreseen what has actually been accomplished, we would have entered into the projected enterprise with a zeal far beyond what we really felt; and if the founder of the American Colonization Society had been permitted to live to see on the coast of Africa, several flourishing, industrious, and happy Colonies, in which good order, pure morality, exemplary temperance, and fervent religion were conspicuous, it would have filled his benevolent heart with the overflowings of the purest joy.

But although a great good has been accomplished, yet it is but the germ of a tree, which, we trust, will cover Africa with its refreshing shade, and extend its fruitful branches to populous nations, in that dark continent, whose names are not yet known in Europe or America. When centuries shall have rolled round, and the impartial historian of those future ages shall take a retrospect of the age in which we live, and shall record the wonderful improvements in the arts, and especially in the facilities of locomotion, he will be led also to contemplate, with admiration, the benevolent enterprise of African Colonization, and will consider this as the brightest spot on the page of the history of this country and Africa. When a great Republic of colored men shall have spread over the whole Western coast of Africa, and shall have extended its influence to the very centre of that unexplored continent; when its history is traced back to its origin, then will this feeble Society come into permanent notice, and will receive the honor of having laid the foundation of a great empire, and of having introduced and diffused among the numerous barbarous tribes of that continent, all the arts and comforts of civilized life, together with the inestimable blessing of freedom, regulated by wise and salutary laws. But above all, THE LIGHT OF DIVINE TRUTH, which will then have penetrated into the darkest recesses of this dark continent, will be easily traced to the patient and persevering efforts of the American Colonization Society, under whose patronage the several religious denominations were enabled to erect, on the shores of Africa, the banner of the Cross.

There have been seasons of darkness in the history of Liberia which occasioned even zealous friends to despond, if not despair of the Colony; but there were still found friends of the cause so determined, as never to relinquish the glorious enterprise, so long as a hope remained of ultimate success. They "hoped even against hope," and a gracious Providence has rewarded their invincible perseverance, by granting, from time to time, the most extraordinary relief. Now the Colony flourishes, and has become important, even in a commercial view; and, after all the dark storms which beat upon it, has emerged with renewed vigor from them all; and the

bow of promise appears, at this time, encircling with vivid colors, that asylum for the oppressed, and home for the wretched.

But the necessity for energetic exertion, and increased liberality, has not ceased. There often occurs a crisis in the affairs of nations as well as individuals. Opportunities occur when, by prompt and vigorous action, advantages can be obtained and secured, which, if suffered to pass without improvement, never return. Such, in our opinion, is the present state of Liberia. Not that any peculiar danger is imminent at this moment, but an opportunity now exists of acquiring a territory, absolutely necessary to the unity and perfect prosperity of that Republic. Let the intelligent reader cast his eye over a map of our settlements on the Western coast of Africa; and he will see, that we have four distinct Colonies, separated from each other by intervals of considerable extent. These are Monrovia, and its neighboring villages; Bassa, and its interior settlements; Sinou; and New Maryland or Cape Palmas. Between Monrovia and Bassa there is very little danger of the interference of any other nation; but on the coast between Bassa and Sinou, and between the last-mentioned place and Cape Palmas, there is an interval of more than two hundred miles. Until lately it seemed unnecessary to be very solicitous about possessing this territory, by which our settlements are separated; as it was presumed, that by our having favorable opportunities of purchase, we should be able to acquire from the native princes, all this land, as soon as it should be needed. But the state of things is now much altered, since the English have adopted the plan of entering all Africa, at every accessible point; and have resolved to establish trading houses, and make use of other means of enlightening and improving the natives, with a view of suppressing the cruel trade in slaves, which all their naval prowess has not enabled them hitherto even to diminish. Now, in regard to this extensive plan, which has not only enlisted in its favor much of the wealth and influence of the English nation, but moreover, has received the decided approbation of the Government, we entertain no feelings of hostility, nor even of jealousy. We think it a noble enterprise, and cordially wish it success. But as the unoccupied territory between our little Colonies furnish eligible points for their design of establishing trading factories, if we neglect to acquire and occupy this part of the coast now, it will be entirely out of our reach. Indeed, there seems to be some reason to fear, from Governor BUCHANAN's late despatches, that the incipient step has already been taken, where they have recently broken up a slave trader's establishment. If, however, prompt measures are immediately taken, it is believed, that at least the jurisdiction of all the territory on the aforesaid coast can, by negotiation or purchase, be acquired. But if our settlements should be severed from each other by the establishment of a nation, not at all friendly to the American scheme, any one can see at a glance, what a lasting injury would be inflicted on the whole scheme of the American Colonization Society. We give the friends of the Colonization cause in this country, fair warning of its danger; let them not hereafter reflect on the Society if the object is not secured. Governor BUCHANAN is deeply solicitous about this matter; and the same solicitude pervades the Board of Managers and other friends of the cause. But they cannot move in this matter without the requisite means. A large sum will be required immediately to meet this exigence. Perhaps there never will again occur an occasion when liberal contributions would be so efficient in promoting the prosperity of Liberia. Let the friends of the African race, and of the cause of Colonization, arouse, and receive the due impression of the real importance of the exigence. Let there be no delay, for in this case, prompt action will be efficient ac-

tion. Let the auxiliary Societies, and the friends of the cause where there are no societies, hold public meetings, in which the facts relating to this subject may be considered, and the sleeping zeal of many well-wishers be renewedly awakened. Let every friend who receives this circular immediately hold conference with other friends, and if the object is duly appreciated, I entertain no doubt that requisite funds can be collected to accomplish it, as a *special effort*, and without diminishing the regular income of the Society. The friends of this cause are so numerous and powerful, in the United States, that nothing but prompt and united action is requisite to accomplish anything which can be effected by money. Our only danger is in the apathy of our friends, and in the want of combined effort. Each individual is left too much to think and act by himself. At this moment, we wish for excitement; and if it were in our power we would give a new impulse to every friend of African Colonization.

Let it be understood, that from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of three hundred miles, would be a sufficient extent of coast for a powerful Republic. How far it should extend into the interior, may be left to be determined by future circumstances, and opportunities of purchase. But surely every man must be convinced, that we should strain every nerve to gain possession of the continuous coast, between these points; and then we might be content to relinquish all the rest of the coast to the British. What is wanted now, beloved friends, is *MONEY* to purchase this territory, so absolutely necessary to the unity and compactness of our Colony; and not only so, but to its peace and security. For it is too evident to need a remark, that if the British come in with their establishments, between our settlements, there will arise jealousies and dangerous collisions. If any reader of this paper has purposed in his mind to give something handsome, or intends to make a valuable bequest to this institution, (as we doubt not many have,) let them anticipate their benevolence, and act, in this case, as their own executors and administrators. A hundred dollars at this juncture, may be of more value than a thousand, ten years hence. But we must not depend chiefly on large contributions; the donors of such are always few; but we should expect our main support from the multitude of small contributions. Let no friend to this cause think that because he cannot subscribe his *thousand* dollars, that his *hundred* will be of little value; and let not him who can give only ten, or five, or even one, withhold his help. The ocean is made up of drops, and the earth is composed of small particles.

Before we conclude, we would address a kind word to the ladies who are friendly to this cause. No class of the community can promote benevolent objects more effectually than the ladies. Many of them have ample means at their own disposal: others are abundantly supplied with spending money, from which if they would only save a tithe for this object, we should want no more. There are also many young ladies, who, although they have nothing to give, are so ingenious, that by one afternoon in the week devoted to industry, in making little fancy articles, could contribute essentially to the funds of the American Colonization Society. The ladies have already manifested a laudable zeal for the prosperity of Liberia, especially as it relates to the education of the youth of that interesting Colony. But they are now called upon to manifest their liberality, to enable the Society to secure the territory which is so necessary to its prosperity.

We request that every person who receives this circular will immediately communicate with such friends of the cause as may be near to him, and adopt in concurrence with them such measures as will seem to promise to be most effectual in rendering that aid which is at this time so urgently

needed. Let this object be secured, and we may consider the prospects of our Colony far more bright than they ever have been. The permanent prosperity of Liberia in that event, may be set down as one of the most certain of contingent events. In all our expectations and exertions in this interesting enterprise, the friends of the cause have been repeatedly taught that their ultimate dependence must be in Him, who "has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitations." They have good reason for thinking, that the scheme of African Colonization enjoys the approbation of God, and they, therefore, in all exigencies and under all difficulties, feel a relief to their solicitude, by committing the whole concern into His hands. The remarkable interpositions of Providence in preserving the infant Colony, when, according to all human appearance, it seemed destined to destruction, inspires them with a degree of confidence in regard to its ultimate success, which cannot be shaken by partial failures, or temporary disasters. But, believing it to be an enterprise founded in wisdom and the purest benevolence, and hitherto conducted upon the same principles in which it originated, they cannot despair of its ultimate prosperity. And when they consider how intimately the success of this enterprise is connected with the civilization and evangelization of a whole continent, they have not words to express their sense of the magnitude of the interests which are involved in it. If Ethiopia is ever to stretch out her hands unto God—if wretched Africa is ever to be redeemed from the thralldom of degrading slavery, and still more degrading superstition, what means can be conceived more likely to bring about this desirable state of things, than the planting of a free and Christian Colony of African descent, on the shores of that continent? And that this is the only feasible method of putting an end to the nefarious traffic in human beings, all seem to be, at length, convinced. Let every person, therefore, who is persuaded that the Gospel, and civil liberty, are the richest blessings which a nation can possess, give his aid in promoting this object. And let not the efficiency of that aid be prevented by tardiness in action or parsimony in contribution. As was before said, the friends of Colonization possess a large share of the wealth and influence of this community, and if they will only exert their power promptly, and perseveringly, they will enjoy the unspeakable satisfaction of having been instrumental in founding a free and Christian Republic out of persons who, had it not been for this scheme, would have lived and died in slavery, or in a state of abject degradation in society, very little better than slavery. And while they enjoy the high gratification on account of what they may see accomplished, hope will paint in the future prospect scenes still more bright—the regeneration and civilization of a whole continent which has hitherto remained in the thickest darkness.

The Society would also inform their friends that there are other objects of great and urgent importance for which funds are needed. It is exceedingly desirable, and indeed indispensable to the prosperity of the Colony, that frequent and regular intercourse should be maintained between the Managers and their Agent to whom the Government of the Colony is committed; but such intercourse cannot be kept up without the possession of a good substantial ship. And the possession of such a vessel is also necessary to carry out such stores as the condition of the Colony requires, and to bring back such articles of commerce as that country affords; by which interchange of commodities great benefit will accrue to the Colony and to the funds of the Society. It is generally known that the *Saluda*, which performed several voyages successfully, and with much advantage to all

concerned, was obliged to be sold for what she would bring at auction, as being found utterly unseaworthy. It will be easy for the friends of the cause to furnish the Managers with such a vessel, and we hope that the means of accomplishing this object will not be delayed.

There is also an urgent necessity for a small schooner for the convenience of the Governor, to be used as a trader along the coast. Much inconvenience, we learn from Mr. BUCHANAN's despatches, has already been experienced, for want of such a vessel; and we hope that some few zealous friends of Liberia, will speedily supply this deficiency.

Having now made known to our friends, the pressing wants of the Colony, and the absolute need of prompt and vigorous action at the present crisis, we leave the whole subject to the serious consideration of all to whom this circular may come, with the earnest hope that this appeal may not prove in vain; but that it may be the means of advancing a cause which we have much at heart, and to which we have devoted much of our time, but which can be successfully carried forward only by the liberality and combined exertions of the zealous friends of African Colonization. A. A.

ON THE WATERS OF THE AFRICAN COAST.

THE following extracts, from an article in "The Friend of Africa," a semi-monthly publication, lately commenced in London, we think will be interesting to our readers generally.

The article contains Professor DANIELL's report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the results of his analysis of several bottles of water taken up in the rivers, and on the coasts of the English settlements, in Western Africa. We omit the chemical tables as being uninteresting except to men of science. The following observations will show that the most important discovery made by Professor DANIELL by these experiments, and perhaps the only one bearing directly on the health of those parts of Africa, was the presence of an extraordinary quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen in the water taken up on the coast, and the entire absence of this gas, in that taken from any distance up the rivers.

The Report says:

"The most remarkable circumstance disclosed by the analysis of these waters, is the strong impregnation of the majority of them with sulphuretted hydrogen; which, in the case of the water from Lopez Bay, amounts to almost as much per gallon as in the Harrowgate waters. The proportions of the saline contents do not differ materially from those which are usually found in sea water.

"The extraordinary presence of this gas, would naturally lead at first to a suspicion that it might arise from some change which had taken place in the waters after they had been bottled, from the decomposition of some animal or vegetable substance, but this suspicion is inconsistent with two facts. 1st.—That the waters became perfectly sweet a very few hours after the corks had been drawn. 2nd.—That with the exception of the very small quantity of sediment, mentioned in each analysis, the waters were perfectly free from any animal or vegetable substance, and the salts which they yielded upon evaporation, (with the exception of those from the Congo,) were snow white.

"On the other hand, it is difficult to conceive how such a striking and important fact as the impregnation of the waters of the ocean, upon such a long line of coast, with this deleterious gas, could so long have escaped

observation. It is highly desirable, in many points of view, that its existence should be substantiated, and the limits of the phenomenon both along the coast and in the ocean, ascertained by further evidence. Its effects upon the copper sheathing of ships cannot fail to be highly injurious, and a question of still higher interest even arises, whether this deleterious gas may not contribute to the well-known unhealthiness of the coasts from which these waters are taken.

"Upon searching for evidence of a similar phenomenon having been observed before, I have found in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1819, a memoir by the late Dr. MARCET, "on the specific gravity and temperature of sea-waters, in different parts of the ocean, and in particular seas, with some account of their saline contents." Out of sixteen specimens which he examined, he found one which was brought by Captain HALL, from the Yellow Sea, in the Chinese Ocean, which, from the account which he has given, must probably have been as highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, as those which I have just examined from the coast of Africa; and he observes, 'there is something in the development of sulphur in sea-water, which is by no means well understood.'

"If the existence of this curious phenomenon should be confirmed, the origin of the sulphuretted hydrogen will probably be found to be the same as that of the same gas in various saline lakes in different parts of the world, from which Trona or Natron is derived. The mud of the Lonar Lake in India, of a lake near Maracaybo, in South America, and of similar lakes on the north of Africa, are all found to be thus impregnated. The sulphuretted hydrogen thus adhering to the clay, has been supposed to be derived from volcanic sources, but Mr. MALCOLMSON, in an able memoir lately printed in the Geological Transactions, says, that he has observed 'the same phenomenon in the salt water inlets, along the Indian coast, wherever the bottom contained argillaceous and carbonaceous matter;' and he ascribes the effect to 'the decomposition of the sulphates in the water by the carbon, and the clay only prevents its passing off into the air, or mixing with the water by the power of adhesion.'

"The subject is full of interest, both in a practical and scientific point of view, and well worthy of further investigation.

"I am, &c.,

J. F. DANIELL."

"KING'S COLLEGE, 20TH AUGUST, 1840.

"SIR,—I have carefully examined three sheets of copper taken from the bottom of the *Bonetta*, and have now the honor to report as follows:—

"Numbers one and two were pretty uniformly covered on the outside with a green crust; and on the inside, as evenly, with a black crust of equal thickness. They were very thin in parts, and partly eaten into holes.

"Number three was in a much worse state, very thin and eaten into large holes. In most parts it was easily broken by the fingers; one of the holes, of an irregular shape, measured eighteen inches in length by four inches and a half in width. This sheet was covered with green crust chiefly on both sides; but there were evident traces of the black crust on the inner side.

"Upon analysis the black crust was found to consist of sulphuret of copper, and the green of subchloride of copper.

"Connecting these results with those previously obtained from the analysis of the waters on the coast of Africa, I have no doubt that the injury to the copper has arisen, primarily, from the sulphuretted hydrogen.

"I am, &c.,

J. F. DANIELL."

"It is impossible not to speculate upon the origin of the deleterious gas, which has now been proved to impregnate the waters upon the western coast of Africa, in such enormous quantities, through an extent of more than sixteen degrees of latitude. The supposition that it may have been generated by the spontaneous change of any of the contents of the water after it was sealed up in the bottles, may be set aside by the slightest consideration.

"It appears to me, that there are only two sources to which it can with any probability be referred, namely, submarine volcanic action, in which case its evolution might be considered direct or primary; and the reaction of vegetable matter upon the saline contents of the water, in which case it would be secondary.

"The probability of a volcanic origin is, I think, small, from the absence, I believe, of any other indications of volcanic action, and from the great extent of the coast along which it has been traced.

"What is known of the action of vegetable matter upon the sulphates, and the immense quantities of vegetable matter which must be brought by the rivers within the influence of the saline matters of the sea, renders, on the contrary, the second origin extremely probable. Decaying vegetable matter abstracts the oxygen from sulphate of soda, and a sulphuret of sodium is formed. This again acting upon water, decomposes it and sulphuretted hydrogen is one of the products of the decomposition. You will perceive that there is a large proportion of the sulphates in the different specimens of water which have been analyzed, and there can be little doubt, I imagine, that extensive mud banks must be formed at the mouths of most of the rivers on the western coast of Africa, within the tropics, consisting chiefly of vegetable detritus in the exact state which is most favorable to the action which I have described. This view rests upon experimental evidence, and upon considerations of great cogency, derived from the unhealthiness of certain well known situations in which decaying matters from tropical vegetation are brought into contact with sea-water. I feel more than ever convinced, that the evolution of the sulphuretted hydrogen is intimately connected with the unhealthiness of such stations.

"When this matter was first brought under my consideration, I was surprised that the nauseous smell which must necessarily be evolved from water impregnated with this gas, at so high a temperature as that of the equinoctial regions, had not been noticed. I have, in consequence, turned to some of the accounts of the late travels in Africa, to seek for evidence upon the subject; and in the *Narrative of an Expedition into Africa*, by MACGREGOR LAIRD, I found the following important observation:—

"The principal predisposing causes of the awful mortality were, in my opinion, the sudden change from the open sea to a narrow and winding river, the want of the sea breeze, and the prevalence of the deadly miasma, to which we were nightly exposed from the surrounding swamps. *The horrid sickening stench* of this miasma must be experienced to be conceived: no description of it can convey to the mind the wretched sensation that is felt for sometime before and after daybreak. In those accursed swamps, one is oppressed not only bodily but mentally with an indiscrible feeling of heaviness, langor, nausea, and disgust, which requires a considerable effort to shake off.'

"Now these observations were made in the very locality from which some of the first waters, which I examined, were taken, and nothing more is wanting to identify the cause of the rapid decay of the ship's copper with that of the mortality of the climate.

"It has been experimentally found, that so small a mixture as a fifteen hundredth part of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere, acts as a direct poison upon small animals, and the sensations of languor and nausea, described by Mr. LAIRD, are exactly those which have been experienced by persons who have been exposed to the deleterious influence [of this gas] in small quantities.

"The peculiar unhealthiness of mangrove swamps in all parts of the world, I have little doubt, arises from that tree requiring salt water for its growth, and its decaying foliage being thus brought into immediate contact with the sulphates. The hypothesis also agrees with the fact, (which I believe has been established,) that the unhealthiness of such situations does not extend to any considerable distance from the sea.

"The commanders and other officers of expeditions for exploring the coasts of Africa, should be directed to bestow particular attention upon the subject, and, at all events, not to linger in situations where the water affords indications of the noxious gas. I am, &c.,

"J. F. DANIELL."

"It will be remarked in the above reports, that in no case was sulphuretted hydrogen found in the water taken up in any of the rivers; in fact, as Professor DANIELL has shown, it is only generated in salt water. The obvious bearing of this upon the Niger Expedition is in the gratifying fact that twenty miles inside the river (which is the limit of the mangroves and the salt water,) they may have nothing to fear from this deleterious gas, which probably aggravates, if it does not originate, disease; unless it should happen that the south-west wind should carry the miasma to some distance with it—that such should be the case is very probable—but as three or four days, at the most, would suffice to steam through the Delta, there is not much risk to be encountered, and there can be little doubt but that the malaria will be effectually stopped by the barrier of high mountains which extends in an east and west direction across the river, above Damuggoo, and before reaching Attah. In the extract given above from LAIRD and OLDFIELD'S *Narrative*, &c., it must be remembered that the first sickness and death in that expedition began at Cape Coast Castle; three died before entering the river, and the great mortality took place before they reached Damuggoo at the extreme upper end of the Delta, where they only arrived after a voyage of thirty-six days, from the 11th of October to the 16th of November, or twenty-seven from their entrance of the river Nun.

"Now it must not be forgotten that just before entering the river, in 'breaking out' the hold to lighten the vessel, it was discovered that the cause of a 'disagreeable vapor, from which they had long suffered, was, that the bags containing the cocoa had rotted, and the cocoa had fallen into the salt bilge-water and there become putrid.' Here, then, were the very ingredients for generating sulphuretted hydrogen to a great extent; the lamentable consequence has been before alluded to, namely, three deaths before reaching the river. After this, for a short time, no case of sickness occurred till some distance below Damuggoo, when it broke out with redoubled fury, and the *Quorra* lost thirteen men, the *Alburkah* only two; evidently the cause was in a great measure to be found on board. Mr. LAIRD acknowledges that 'certainly the *Quorra* was by far the more unhealthy of the two vessels.'

"The latitude of this deadly spot is $5^{\circ} 54'$. Now, upon referring to Captain W. ALLEN'S chart of the *Quorra*, it will be seen that this position is exactly at the southern foot or to seaward of a range of hills; in like

manner Damuggoo, or Adah-mugu, of the same chart, lies to the southward or to seaward of the great chain of mountains above alluded to. And we venture to express an opinion—we might almost say conviction—that owing to these mountains forming the barrier to the passage of the malaria, it is probable that miasma will be found accumulated at such spots; and that wherever predisposing causes exist on board, it is in these places that sickness will be most severe.

“It is hardly necessary to add, that the confluence of the Quorra and Chadda—the supposed head quarters of the Niger Expedition—is nearly 100 miles beyond these spots, and to the northward of the high range of mountains; and no cause has yet been shown for supposing that it may not prove as healthy there as in other tropical climates.

“Should there be no cause for delay at Ibu—and we earnestly trust that there may not be—there seems no reason why two, if not all, the steamers of the Niger Expedition should not pass Damuggoo and reach Attah within seven days after entering the Quorra.”

ABYSSINIA.

THE same work contains an extract from a letter written in Upper Abyssinia, a part of which we copy.

The writer seems to be an English agent, ostensibly employed in scientific investigation, but whose more important business is to ascertain such facts as may be interesting to the British, in view of extending their commercial operations.

The points of possession which Great Britain is gaining on either side of the Red Sea, will be of great importance in connexion with her East India commerce. Should she succeed in extending her influence over Abyssinia, we hope she will pursue a less objectionable policy than that which has marked her course in India.

“TAJURRAH, 22D NOVEMBER, 1840.

“This being the point at which my journey into the interior of Africa may be properly said to begin, I have now the pleasure to commence a regular correspondence with you, which, God willing, I shall continue at every fitting opportunity.

“Leaving England on the 1st September, I arrived at Alexandria on the 19th, and, after six weeks’ detention in Egypt, quitted Suez, by the *Berenice* steamer, on the 1st November, arrived at ‘Aden on the 10th instant, where I was most favorably received by Captain HAINES, the Political Agent.

“A boat being on the point of sailing for this coast, I left ‘Aden on the 12th, and arrived here on the 15th instant.

“I was kindly furnished by Captain HAINES with letters to the Sheikh or Sultan of Tajurrah, MOHAMMED ibn MOHAMMED, and also to MOHAMMED ‘ALI, who belongs to a tribe of the Danakil in the interior, and who is the constituted guide of all travellers to Shoa. On my arrival, he immediately came on board, and conducted me to the Sultan, by whom I was received very favorably.

* * * * *

"I have engaged to accompany me, as a servant and interpreter, HUSSEIN, a young man, who has been from his childhood with the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Tigre and Cairo, and who was with Mr. KIELMAIER at the time of his death, at Kidelu, in April last. He speaks the Arabic, Dankali, and Amharie languages, and having been accustomed to the Society of Franks, is able to make himself very useful to me.

"The Political Agent at 'Aden has entered into alliance with the Somali and Dankali tribes, and purchased two islands at the entrance of Tajurrah Bay, as also a small one at the upper end, immediately at the entrance to the inner bay. The French have purchased settlements within the Red Sea, at Edd and Amphila, at about 150 and 200 miles distance, respectively, from the entrance of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the western or Abyssinian shore.

"Captain HAINES has also directed a survey of the coast from Bab-el-Mandeb to Berbera, and the E. I. C. brig *Euphrates* is at present employed thereon, having completed as far southward as Zeila', where that vessel now is. This survey extends as far into the interior as the salt lake Asal; and I shall do my best to lay down my route correctly from that point to Ankobar. But, owing to the war now carrying on, as I am told, between the Dankali and the people of Argobba, a country in the neighborhood of the river Hawash, and tributary to the King of Shoa, or Sultan of Ifat, as he is here called, the road is now closed, and it is uncertain how long I may be detained here.

"Tajurrah is inhabited by persons of the different Dankali tribes spread over the country between the coast and the Hawash. MOHAMMED 'ALI, for instance, is the son of the Sheikh of a tribe located at Harrar. The Danakil, who continue to lead a nomadic life, carry up salt from the lake to the west of Tajurrah; in return for which they bring from Ifat nothing but horses, for which that country is celebrated. But the traders of Tajurrah, who import manufactured goods, metals, tobacco, pepper, &c., from the ports of the Arabian coast, bring down from the interior, in exchange for the same, slaves, ivory, coffee, &c. The particulars of this trade, I shall know better hereafter; but thus much seems quite certain, that the principal article of export is MAN. I am very careful not to give rise to suspicion by any marked inquiries. I shall, please God, be long enough in these countries, and have sufficient intercourse with the natives, to enable me to obtain all the necessary information, and by seeming to employ myself solely with scientific matters, I hope the readier to gain their confidence.

"My daily walks have served to make me tolerably well acquainted with the character of the country in the immediate vicinity of Tajurrah. The village is situate in an alluvial plain, on the north side of the bay, at the foot of a mass of low hills, which range from south to north, and are intersected by valleys, which, in the rainy season, bring down the waters from the interior. From the debris contained in these valleys, and the plain which they have formed, it is manifest that they communicate with a country of primitive formation; but the hills in the immediate vicinity of Tajurrah, as far as I have inspected them, are entirely composed of madrepores, and other marine products, which at a comparatively recent period, have been elevated from the sea. That this neighborhood has been the stage of violent volcanic action is manifest from the trap rocks which overlie and intersect these cretaceous hills, and by which those parts of them in immediate contact have been converted into chalk. This chalk, where exposed,

has been washed down by the rain, and uniting with the comminuted argillaceous rocks of the interior, has formed a rich soil, in which the vegetation is luxuriant. I have collected specimens of the various rocks, which I purpose sending to 'Aden by the *Euphrates*, to be forwarded to London.

"I cannot refrain from relating a curious fact resulting from my discovery of this chalk. The natives were aware of its existence, but made no use of it, beyond employing it in teaching the children to write. I made my servant take a quantity home, and set him to work to polish his sword-sheath, and other metallic articles, to the great admiration (and, I trust, instruction,) of the natives. I have not omitted to explain to them the value of this chalk, and of the substance of the hills generally, for the purpose of building; but this seems too great a step to be made by them at present. What they are most anxious to have found for them is iron or copper; but I am sorry to be compelled to tell them that I have hitherto met with no traces of those metals. Mr. ISENBERG mentioned that coal had been said to have been found in the neighborhood of Tajurrah; on speaking to MOHAMMED 'ALI on the subject, he showed me a quantity of a black substance, which had the appearance of being that most valuable mineral, but on inspecting it more closely, I found it to be nothing but a volcanic product. MOHAMMED 'ALI seemed to have already satisfied himself of its want of value by trying it in the fire, so that my report in no wise surprised or disappointed him.

"Most of the people are possessors of slaves for domestic purposes. MOHAMMED 'ALI has four in his house, two men and two girls. The latter two are both from Gourage; and my servant says were most probably born Christians. One of the men is a Shangalla black from the interior: the other comes from the territories of the Imaun of Muscat, on the eastern coast of Africa.

"As 'Aden is the point at which the productions of this country will be rendered available, I have not omitted to acquaint Captain HAINES with the existence here of chalk, clay, and garden soil,—the last a desideratum at 'Aden,—and I shall not fail to inform him of anything that I may consider it advisable for him to know; I have also told him of the non-existence of coal."

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

THIS long talked of, contemplated Expedition, has not yet sailed from England. Preparations for its complete success, as far as human foresight could judge, have been made on the most liberal plan; every precaution has been taken by those having the charge of preparing the steam vessels, to guard against the deadly effects of themalaria in the Delta of the Niger. The men are enlisted, and the Expedition awaits only the sanction of the British Parliament to sail for its destination.

There seems, as we should think from the tenor of late advices from England, to be obstacles in the way of the final sailing of the Expedition, interposed by the mercantile interest. There are now engaged in the trade of the Niger and the interior of Africa, several strong mercantile houses, who fear the effect of the competition of the trading and other Societies proposed by Mr. BUXTON. It is alledged that they will have the same blighting effect on that country and its commerce, that the East India

and the Hudson's Bay Companies have had on the commerce and people of India and the northern part of North America. It is even suggested by some, that old England has now under her control as much territory as she can well govern; and that it would be the height of imprudence to take to herself the additional burthen of controlling and governing another continent. The valley of the Niger teems with people; it is estimated that not less than seventy millions inhabit that great basin. These people are turbulent and warlike. England will find that they are not so easily controlled as the enervated and imbecile Hindoos, myriads of whom are fettered, figuratively speaking, with "ropes of sand."

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

A CALL FROM LIBERIA.

INFORMATION recently received from our mission at Liberia has determined the Board of Managers to recommend the appointment of two additional missionaries to that field of labor. And being well persuaded of the necessity of the measure, this notice is given for the purpose of obtaining suitable persons for the important work.

We wish to employ two married preachers, of at least six years' standing in the ministry; and if of longer standing they are to be preferred. It must be explicitly understood by those who may offer themselves for this service, that they are expected to continue in the mission, at least, *ten years*, unless released by the bishop who may have charge of the foreign missions for the time being, or by the Board of Managers. Those who may make communications to me, offering as missionaries, will please to state their age—place of birth—how long they have been subjects of Christian experience—how long in the work of the ministry—and whether in deacon's or elder's orders. It is also expected that such communications will be accompanied with testimonials of character, and ministerial qualifications, from respectable authorities; and, wherever it is practicable, from one of the general superintendents, or one of the missionary secretaries, or the presiding elder of the district in which the candidate may reside or labor. As appointments will be made in view of qualifications for this important field of missionary labor, without regard to color, an offer for the work, either by our white or colored preachers, will be duly considered.

As experiment is supposed to have indicated that those accustomed to the more southern latitudes of the United States are more likely to endure the climate of Liberia, than those who have been raised in the northern sections of the Union, prudence, in the opinion of many American Christians, seems to suggest that missionaries for Africa, other qualifications being equal, should be sent from a latitude as nearly approaching that of their destination as circumstances will admit. But as it is to be hoped that neither latitudes, climates, diseases, mountains, nor seas will enter into the calculations of the Christian missionary, as obstacles in the way of spreading the Gospel of the Lord Jesus to the ends of the earth, so none of these considerations will stand in bar of an appointment to the work.

Brethren who are disposed to offer themselves for the mission, in agreement with the before-named requisitions, will address their communications to me, care of Rev. G. LANE, 200 Mulberry-street, New York, till the 20th of May. After that time they will address Bishop HEDDING, with the same direction.

JOSHUA SOULE.

Lebanon, O., March 27, 1841.

The other conference papers will copy the above by request of Bishop SOULE.—*Ed. Jour.*

FROM THE NEWARK SENTINEL.

THE OLD VIRGINIAN SLAVE.

A Ballad.

I.

His face is black like ebony,
 His white hair like the fleece,
 And the wrinkles of his forehead
 Do every day increase.
 His voice, once clear, is sadly broke,
 His limbs with service worn;
 And on a staff of knotty oak
 He holds with palms of horn.

II.

And yet, methinks, there twinkles fire
 Beneath those grizzled brows;
 For while he talks, he rises higher
 In pride for the ancient house—
 The house of his old master,
 Long dead and gone to rest,
 And of his gay young mistresses,
 And many a lordly guest.

III.

His talk is of the olden time,
 When knights and ladies drove
 Their coaches and their chariots,
 And in their trappings strove;
 He'll tell you of Lord Fincastle,
 And how he came to court,
 With a dozen of outriders,
 With music and with sport.

IV.

But now he sighs—and in his eyes
 The drops begin to flow,
 For tender thoughts within him rise
 Of heads that now are low.
 What if his aged heart beats dull
 Within a shattered breast—
 'Tis still a heart—and it is full—
 Though nought can be expressed.

V.

Old man, thy simple tale, if told
 In story or in song,
 Might many a smile and tear beguile
 From masters stout and strong;
 But thou hast ne'er a chronicler,
 Thy race hath ne'er a bard—
 Yet no man need expend a groan,
 As if thy lot was hard.

VI.

For death will shortly summon thee
 To lay thy burden down,
 And the old servant then set free
 Receive a golden crown;
 For Grace divine, a guiding flame,
 Thy tottering steps hath led;
 So blessings on thy sinking frame,
 And on thy hoary head!

CLEON.

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from 15th March, to 20th April, 1841, inclusive.**

Collections by the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, at York, 20th April, of—

C. A. Morris, \$5; J. Evans, \$5; P. A. Small, \$5; S. Small, \$5; J. Emmett, \$5; J. Hay, \$5; Mrs. J. McDonald, \$5; Thos. Mayer, \$5; Riley & McAlister, \$3; S. C. Hambly, \$3; G. S. Morris, \$3; E. M. Donaldson, \$2; E. Chapin, \$2; J. W. Grier, \$2; J. Gussner, \$2; R. Lennert, \$2; Miss Coleman, \$20; Miss J. Coleman, \$5; C. Baulman, \$6; J. G. Campbell, \$1; J. Voglesong, \$1; C. Weizer, \$1; C. Holm, \$1; R. P. Lewis, \$1; Jacob Barbeitz, \$1; P. Robinson, \$1; C. Mason, \$1; J. Spangler, \$1; Cash, \$1; Wm. Jones, \$1; Miss S. Montgomery, \$1; Miss J. Davidson, \$1; Miss S. Jones, \$1; J. K. Kane, \$1; W. Ilgenfrity, \$1; John Hartman, \$1; Dr. J. McIlvain, \$1; Wm. Schall, \$1; Cash, \$1; H. Buchen, \$1; Cash, \$1; Cash, \$1 25; Mrs. Johnson, \$1 50; H. Resinger, 50c; Cash, 50c; A. Connelle, 50c; S. Zeigler, 50c; G. A. Barnitz, 50c	\$117 25
<i>Gettysburg</i> , J. B. McPherson, \$5; G. S. Myser, \$5; Rev. S. Gutelin, \$3; H. Z. Bangher, \$3; Cash, \$2; Wm. McClelland, \$2; Rev. J. C. Watson, \$2; R. G. Harper, \$1; T. J. McFarlane, \$1; Cash, \$1; M. McClean, \$1; S. S. McLeary, \$1; J. S. Heagy, \$1; J. Shryorck, \$1; D. McCreary, \$1; Cash, \$1; W. W. Paxton, \$1 50; S. Falmestock, \$1; G. Amain, \$1; Mrs. Pally, \$1; W. Danner, \$1; Cash, \$1; C. Baker, \$1; A. B. Hurtz, \$1; Cash, \$1; D. Little, \$1; D. Gillant, \$1; T. J. Cooper, \$1; H. S. Nunetadt, 50c; Cash, 50c; W. Boyer, 50c; Mrs. Withron, 50c; Cash, 50c; J. Kibs, 50c; Cash, 50c	46 50
	\$163 75

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from the
25th March, to the 25th April, 1841.**

MASSACHUSETTS.

Remitted by Mr. James Brewer, for collections in [*Donations.*] [*Repository.*] [*Total.*]
Springfield, for fifteen subscribers for 1841 - \$22 50

Collections by Rev. C. J. Tenney, in *Danvers*, to constitute Rev. Thomas P. Field a Life Member—of E. Shillaber, \$3; Henry Cook, \$3; David Daniels, \$2; James Brown, \$3; L. Frost, \$2; Elijah Upton, \$5; Samuel Crane, 1; Persis Osborne, \$1; Dea. Proctor, \$2; John Wilson, \$2; Malachi Wilson, \$3; R. S. Daniels, \$2; Joseph Poor, \$1; Sylve Osborn, \$2; Henry Poor, \$1; a Friend, \$1 - 34 00

North Danvers, of Rev. Milton P. Brannan, \$3; Mary P. Brannan, \$1; Fidelia R. Tapley, \$1; Daniel Putnam, \$1; Susannah Putnam, 1; Eliza Lawrence, \$1; Mary Lawrence, \$1; Emma P. Kettallo, \$1; Allen Knight, \$1; Wm. Preston, \$1; Nancy Putnam, 75c; Clarisa P. Preston, 50c; Tupper Wilkins, \$2; Charles Lawrence, \$3; Mrs. Swan, \$1; Rev. Allen Putnam, \$2 - 21 25

Georgetown, Dea. Solomon Nelson, \$2; John Platt, 50c; Benj. Little, \$1; Joseph Little, \$1; Moses Carter, \$1; T. Gage, \$1; Richmond Dole, \$2; Caleb Jackson, jr., 50c - 9 00

Worcester, State Lunatic Hospital, of Dr. J. B. Ward and Mr. Ellis, \$4 50; S. Colby, \$1 - 5 50 **\$92 25**

CONNECTICUT.

Norwich, Rev. S. B. Braddock, executor, being amount of a Legacy left by Mrs. Dorothy Powers, late of *Middletown*, deceased, to A. C. S. - 20 00 20 00

NEW JERSEY.

Princeton, Remitted by Rev. A. Alexander, for himself 10 00 5 00 15 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Easton, per D. D. Wagener, Esq. - 15 00 15 00

VIRGINIA.

Remitted by Rev. Isaac Cochran:—

Ladies of Buifalo Congregation, \$30 50; Ladies of [Donations.] Repository; Total.
Bethlehem Congregation, \$6 50, to constitute Rev.
Isaac Cochran, (their Pastor,) a Life Member - \$37 00

Collections by Rev. C. CUMMINS:—

Dr. Corbin Braxton, *King William's Court House*, to
constitute himself a Life Member - 30 00

Rev. Wm. H. Pollard, *Mt. Laurel, Lunenburg Co.*,
a Life Membership - 30 00

In part for a Life Membership for Rev. J. P. McGuire,
of *Essex County*, by Mrs. Mary Latene, \$10; a
Friend, \$1 - 11 00

Younger Johnson, Esq., *King George Court House* - 10 00

Mrs. E. H. Carrington, to constitute Mr. Robert Wm.
Hughes a Life Member - 30 00

Other Friends of Colonization - 44 00 1 50

Remitted by Mr. P. F. Berkeley, *Wilkinsonville, Chester-
field County* - 3 50 1 50 198 50

GEORGIA.

Remitted by Mr. John J. Flournoy, as donation for him-
self - 5 00 5 00

OHIO.

Remitted by John Harris from *Canton*, of Dwight Jarvis,
\$5; H. Stidges, \$5; F. A. Schnider, \$5; L. Foyles,
\$5; John Sexton, \$3; D. Rufuspeyer, \$3; E. P.
Grant, \$1; Wm. Dunbar, \$1; John Harris, \$7 - 35 00

New Athens Colonization Society, per Wm. Campbell,
Treasurer—contributed by Moses Allen, \$10; A.
Harrow, \$5; John Lyle, \$3; John Campbell, \$2;
Robert Lee, \$5; George Breckor \$3; Thos. Thompson,
\$5; Elizabeth Heald, \$1; George Armstrong,
\$1; A. Ritchey, \$1; J. Carrick, \$2; Mary Irwin, \$1;
and for subscriptions to Repository - 39 00 6 00

Cincinnati, a donation from J. Burnett, Esq. - 50 00 130 00

ILLINOIS.

Princeton, Remitted by R. Millburn, Collections by him-
self of sundry persons - 31 00 9 00 \$40 00

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, contributed by J. Eldred, Esq. - 8 50 1 50 10 00

From other sources.

Sales, Balance of Camwood and Palm Oil, per barque Ho-
bart, from Liberia - 3577 48

Return premium for short interest, barque Hobart's cargo,
from the Jackson Insurance Company, N. Y. - 56 26

From the Atlantic Insurance Company, N. Y. - 51 14 107 40

Total, - - - - - \$4210 63

Of the sum collected by Rev. Dr. CUMMINS, and acknowledged in the Repository of 1st June last, \$30 was contributed by the Young Ladies of the Ann Smith Academy, Lexington, Virginia, to constitute Mr. R. Bradshaw, A. M. Principal of said Institution, a Life Member of this Society; and \$97 50 by "Ladies," to constitute the following gentlemen also Life Members:

Rev. Robert White, *Romney, Virginia*.

Rev. W. N. Scott, *Moorfield, Hardy Co., Virginia*.

Rev. P. E. Stevenson, *Stanton, Virginia*.

Those individuals in Virginia who paid \$2 in advance for one year's subscription to the African Repository, to Rev. C. CUMMINS, D. D., can have fifty cents credited to them on account of next year's subscription.

Those persons entitled to a certificate of Life Membership who have not received it, are requested to advise us, stating time, amount paid, to whom, and when.